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TROUBLE FOR COLOMBIA.

INTERNATIONAL QUESTIONS MAY ARISE.

DEATH, IMPRISONMENT AND LOSS FOLLOW THE | THE NORTHWESTERN GUARANTY LOAN COM-DETENTION OF A NORWEGIAN STEAMER

To avoid crossing that treacherous bar at the mouth of the Magdalena River down in Colombia the officers of the Norwegian steamer Antonio Zambrano endured persecution and privation, and finally cut the cables of the vessel, left her auchors on the bottom of the stream and sailed away without discharging the cargo. The captain and several of the crew of the Zambrano were drowned, to be false. It is expected, however, that the while exploring the shifting and treacherous shoals at the mouth of the Magdalena. Some of the crew were imprisoned, and were it not for the prompt setion of Captain Krogh the steamer would be detained to-day in Colombian waters.

The treatment which the Antonio Zambrano received at the hands of the Colombian authorities may result in serious international complications. The Norwegian Government, under whose flag the Antonio Zambrano sailed, will undoubtedly demand reparation, and the American consignors of the cargo have filed a claim for \$50,000 damages against the Colombian Republic.

Captain Krogh, under whose command the Zambrana arrived at this port Sunday, told vesterday the story of the suffering which he and his crew had undergone. The Zambrano left Philadelphia ember 2, 1892, bound for Baranquilla, Colombia. She was laden with coal and resin, and her carge was consigned to Raphael Salcedo. The agents of the Zambrano are W. W. Hurlbut & Co., of No. 18 Broadway. She was charrered by H. N. Howes & Co., of Philadelphia, and subchartered by Mecke & Co. The steamer reached the mouth of the Magdaiena River late in Janu-The town of Baranquilla is situated fifteen miles from the mouth of the river. Formerly a number of steamers went up to the town, but of late years the bar has so shifted that the stream is not navigable for large steamers. The treacherous bar is known to mariners as the "Cemetery of Shipping.

The people of Baranquilla want the Colombian Government to remove the bar. Salcedo, the man to whom the cargo of the Zambrano was consigned, insisted that the steamer should go into the river. Captain Boe, who was in command, said that it would be impossible for him to cross the bar, and offered to discharge the cargo at Savanilla, and to sent it by rail to Baranquilla at the ship's expense. Salcedo would not listen to such a proposition, and reported the case to the Colombia authorities. The customs officials refused to permit the captain of the vessel to discharge the eargo, and ordered him to proceed up the river under the penalties of fines and imprisonment.

Captain Boe, Captain Jansen, an insurance underwriter, and a shore crew of six men started up the river in a small boat to examine the bar. The boot was capsized and the men were caught in the treacherous currents and drowned.

First Officer Stubbs, upon whom devolved the command of the vessel, was arrested and imprisoned, and the authorities said that unless the steamer crossed the bar a fine of \$2,000 would be levied. The officials refused to permit the crew of the steamer to get provisions and water, and men on the Norwegian vessel were compelled to depend upon the charity of possing vessels for supplies. For weeks the steamer lay near the entrance to the river unable to nove.

The Colombian officials had taken away the eccentric rods of the engines of the Zambrano and then stationed a guard to watch the helpless ves

The agents of the steamer in this city sent Captain Krogh to Colombia with orders to take command of the steamer and secure her release. Captain Krogh went to Bogota and secured an order by which he got Chief Officer Stubbs out of prison. Stubbs had suffered terribly while in prison, and had it not been for United States Consul Niehaus at Puerto Colombia he would probably have starved. Captain Krogh prison, and had it not been for United States Consul Niehaus at Puerto Colombia he would probably have starved. Captain Krogh finally secured the release of the steamer and get his papers. When it was thought that the troubles of the Zambiano were over, and officers and crew were renoting. Captain Krogh unable to borrow money from the banks in this city.

officers to do.

W. W. Hurlbut & Co. say that their loss is \$50,-600, and they will bring action against the Colombian Government to recover that amount. Captain Krogh says that between the jealousy of South American towns and the demands of blackmailing Colombian officials, he was subjected to every insult. The Norwegian Government has the mat-

# RICE'S REPORT ON READING.

A LOSS OF \$1,500,000 IMPOSED UPON THE COM

Philadelphia, May 15.—Isaac L. Rice, who under the regime of Mr. McLeod was the foreign represen-tative of the Reading Railroad Company with offices in London, and who after the appointment of the re-ceivers for the road made an examination of the the Boston and Maine and New-York and New-

England stock transactions. over \$1,500,000, considering the collateral used as obligations of the company now outstanding.

Troy, N. Y., May 15.-When the stenmer Suratoga reached this city this morning it was reported by

that Henry L. Weber, a travelling companion, had imped overboard as the boat was passing New-burg last night and was drowned. His home was at No. 333 Evergoeen-ave., Brooklyn. LIZZIE BORDEN'S ILLNESS NOT SERIOUS.

his care. Owing to noise in the women's quarter she has been taken into the keeper's house, where it is quiet. She will undoubtedly be in fair condition at the time of her trial.

## FATAL ACCIDENT TO A JAILER.

Bridgeport, Conn., May 15.—As Wakeman W. Wells, the Pairfield County jailer, was getting into his car-mage this morning in the jail yard, his horse started suddenly and Mr. Wells was thrown head first upon the walk. He remained unconscious until this afterbeen jaffer since 1871, and left a widow and one son.

## TO BE BURIED BESIDE HIS WIFE.

vault at Lakewood Cemetery in this city beside his wife. The wife was buried there on the spot of her

MINNEAPOLIS COMPANIES EMBARRASSED

PANY WILL PROBABLY SUSPEND-A STATE BANK CLOSES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Minneapolis, Minn., May 15.—It was reported in this city and in St. Paul to-day that the Northwestern in financial dificulties of late, had suspended. The tumor, although gathing general credence, was found pany will be compelled to suspend in a few days 1. F. Menage, president of the company, will not talk for publication beyond the expression of a conviction that the company will eventually pay every dollar. Just how much time will be required for this is unknown.

causes many of its patrons have refused to take up or renew their notes. The company's difficulties, it the general belief, are only temporary. Some of althlest men of the city, Thomas Lowry and others are back of it, and it is believed that the combe possible to expertain the exact condition of affairs uness the company suspends, as it expects to do. The \$1,250,000. It owns the \$2,000,000 building in which its offices are situated, and holds as collateral and in cago and elsewhere. Its business is loaning commercial paper on sufficient collateral and the guar-

Guaranty Lean was a run on the Farmers and Mo chanics' savings Bank to-day. The depositors are channes' savings Bank to-dny. The depositors are briggly working people. The bank is not alarmed, being able to meet all demands. It has nearly \$3,000,000 of avellable cash and securities, and could stand a run of eight days if necessary. The run is, however, nearly if not quite over.

The Farmers' and Merchants' Bank, a concern with small capital, suspended, but will undoubtedly resume in a day or two.

Thomas Lowry, vice-president of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, when seen by a Tribune reporter at the Fifth Avenue Hotel vesterday, said that he had not been to a meeting of the board of directors for eighteen months, but that he believed the company had collateral back of all its liabilities, and that it would be able to meet all its obligations if a little time were given to it. He said that he had received no information whatever yesterday concerning the condition of the company. Mr. Lowry is also president of the Farmers and Mechanics' Saylings Bank of Minneapolis. He said yesterday that the bank was perfectly sound, and could easily stand the run upon it, which he attributed to the general distrust and panie in financial circles.

it, which he attributed to the general distrist and panic in financial circles.

At the American Exchange National Bank, which is the financial agent in this city of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, it was said that most of the company's paper was put out in small lots of \$1,000 to \$10,000 and was held all over the Eastern States, little if any of it having been placed in New-York. The bank officials declared that they were not in the least affected by the Minneapolis company's curberressment.

### NEHR & CARPENTER FAIL CARRIED DOWN BY THE NORTHWESTERN GUAR.

ANTY LOAN COMPANY May 15 (Special).-Financial circles in this

city were somewhat disturbed this noon when James H. Carpenter, sole surviving partner of the firm of Carpenter, made a general assignment to William R. Bridges. Nehr & Carpenter were En-tern agents of the Northwestern Guaranty Loan Company, and also conducted a private banking depositors gathered about the banking-house, but were not permitted to enter. No schedule of assets and liabilities has been filed. Mr. Douglas says he is rerable to make a statement, and that the clerks are preparing one from the books. The firm has nearly \$10,000 on deposit in the National Bank here. comparatively poor people on whom the loss, should

that the troubles of the Zambrano were over, and officers and crew were rejoicing. Captain Krogh saw a tugboat coming toward the steamer. She was loaded with soldiers, and at the bow was a customs officer who had made himself obnoxious by his misdirected zeal.

The Zambrano then had her eccentric rods back, her machinery had been repaired and there was plenty of steam. It was the work of a minute to cut the cables, which held the anchors, and the Zambrano gave a defiant whistle and put to sea. The agents of the Zambrano were much alarmed about the safety of their vessel. They consulted Secretary of State Gresham, and had just prepared a memorial stating their grievance, when they received word by cable from Captain Krogh that the steamer had sailed. The coal and resin remained in the hold, and when the Zambrano arrived here there was little for the local customs officers to do.

W. W. Huribut & Co. say that their loss is \$5.0.

the Northwestern Company, \$2,000,000 and been disposed of by the agents in this city, the agents guaranteeing to some of the purchasers the payment of principal and interest, the amount of which is not known.

## A COLLAPSE IN DENVER.

WILLIAM B. MYGATT, A BANKER, FORCED TO MAKE AN ASSIGNMENT.

Denver, Col., May 15.—William B. Mygatt, a well-known banker and business man, made an assignment to-day to James F. Hopkins. He places his assets at \$591,800 and his liabilities at \$507,889.35. Mr. Mygatt was a member of the old banking firm of McIntosh & Mygatt, this city, of which the National Bank of Commerce was an outgrowth. The liabilities coasist of notes given chiefly to different parties in the East, a few of the holders being in Denver. \$26,000, and the People's Bank of Providence, R. I., \$37,500. Other creditors are A. D. Worthington, secured by Champa-st, property; \$107,500 in notes held by parties whose names are unknown, secured by Derver real estate; the New-York Guaranty and Indemnity Company, \$40,000; Chase National Bank

Mr. Mygatt's assets consist of real estate amounting to about \$400,000 located around Denver; stock valued at about \$130,000 and leans amounting to about \$10,000. No preference is made to anybody in the assignment and no reason is given. "I will pay dollar for dollar," said Mr. Mygatt this afternoots. "The Eastern banks are getting afraid of all security, paper. The banks with which I have dealt for a long time refused to take the securities which they had previously often desired."

# INDIANA BANKS TO RESUME BUSINESS

Packard last night said that his examination, together showed thus far that the bank was in better shape than the report of President Wilson had made out, and that if the Chemical of Chicago resumed there would be no doubt of the resumption of the Capital here. Concerning the bank situation in Indiana, he said been disposed of to Orleans capitalists, and will resume

Chicago, May 15.—At a meeting of the Board of trectors of the Columbia National Bank to-day, it

MORE TROUBLE IN THE WEST. | early date, and committees were appointed to perfect the p'an, and to carry into effect the course determined | ATLANTA'S CAPTAIN OUSTED. | THE TERRE HAUTE POSTOFFICE

### FILIPPINI COULDN'T MAKE IT PAY. HIS RESTAURANT BEING UNPROFITABLE, HE

MAKES AN ASSIGNMENT. Alexander Filippini, restaurant keeper and caterer of No. 337 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to Calvin W. Withey, giving preferences for \$20,300 borrowed money to the following: Milton Robbins, \$7,000; Simon Lichtenstein & Co., \$5,000; Eugene G. Blackford, \$3,000; William Ottmann, \$2,500; Louis, Ottmann, \$1,250; Charles Ottmann, \$1,250, and Philip Fritz, \$300, Mr. Filippini was for twentynve years in the employ of Delmonico, the last few years as manager. He had charge of the restaurant which Delmonico opened in the drygoods district, at No. 341 Broadway, and when that was given up leased two floors of the building, No. 837 Broadway on February 1, 1891, for six years at \$15,000 a year rental, and fittled up the place at a cost, it was said, of \$25,000, part of the money being loaned to him by friends. Mr. Filippini was popular and had a fine class of trade, among his patrons being the judges of the State courts, who had, a room there for their

Carter, Hughes & Kellogg, his attorneys, said yes sets about \$20,000, these including the furniture and fixtures, stock on hand and a claim against Allen & Stead, stock brokers, on which judgment for #0,332 was obtained against Harry Allen in May, 1801. business and the opening of other restaurants in the neighborhood. Mr. Filippini was seen later and said that the cholera scare last summer had burt his trade, the cold weather the last winter had kept away many cluding the trunk line association offices. In view

terday to John C. Kelley, giving preferences for \$7,165 as follows: Executors of the estate of \$7,165 as follows: Executors of the estate of John Graham, \$5,765; Henry G. Bell, \$500; Charles H. Stone, \$500; Llon Silk Company, \$400; Charles G. Gone, \$200. The business was established many years ago by John Graham, who died in March, 1888, the owned the factory property, which was valued at \$150,000 and mortgaged for \$70,000. The old firm was unfortunate in 1871 and 1876 and had to compromise with creditors. The present firm has had no rating at Bradstreet's for three years. Mr. Kelley, the assignee, said yesterday that he understood the liabilities were between \$5,5000 and \$40,000. The failure was the result of duit trade, small margin of profit in manufacturing and much competition.

### THREE MORE AUSTRALIAN BANKS FAIL. PANICKY FEELING ON THE LONDON STOCK EX-CHANGE-THREE FAILURES ANNOUNCED

AND A FOURTH COMING TO-DAY. Brisbane, May 15.-The Queensland National Bank to £8,500,000, of which amount one-half was from land National Bank is £1,600,000, of which one-half is paid up. The bank has claimed a reserve fund of The general manager in Brisbane is Edof F. H. Hart, Boyd D. Morchead, Sir A. H. Palmer and Alexander Brand Webster. The London Board Dawes, Vicary Gibbs and Robert M. Stewart. The bank has a branch in Sydney, New South Wales, and

The Bank of North Queensland (Limited) has also The Permarent Building and Loan Association of

this city suspended payment to day. The New South Wales Government has proclaimed

London, May 15. Private cable dispatches have been received to the effect that the Commercial suspended. The Commercial Enaking Company of sydney is one of the oldest banking establishments in incorporated in 1848. The capital is £600,000, and the reserve was stated to be £820,000. T. A. Dibbs

Exchange feverish and excited over the developments of the day. Three defaulters had been posted, while it was known that the fourth and most important fallure had only been deferred until to-morrow. The dealings in the Street proceeded from bad to worse, and ended in a feeling that might fairly be called panicky. Besides the Australian reliables, among which the failure of the Commercial Banking Company of Sydney was the gravest yet announced, the reported gold singments to New-York and the advices of lower prices in Wall Street added to the depression. When the street business ceased, the Colonial Government stocks had gone down an average percentage of 21-2 on the day's transactions. Railroads, which were heavily sold to close accounts and were freely taken by Amsterdam houses, showed a better tendency at the last moment. The day's fall on Lake Shore was 3 per cent; Illinois Central, 21-2; Milwankee, Atchlson and Denver preferred, 2, and other American railroad securities from 3-4 to 11-2. In regard to to morrow, it is feared that the troubles, both in financial and commercial circles, will be increased by the failures of Gia-gow and Edinburgh houses heavily involved through the suspensions of Australian banking-houses.

The suspension of the National Bank of Queensland caused no excitement in financial circles here. The officials of the National cable from Brisbane that the stoppage is due to the persistent withdrawal of deposits. The shares of the National Bank of Queensland have been at a discount for weeks in the Stock Exchange. The officials of the National captes confidence that it will be reconstructed, as it still retains valuable securities.

R. Hodgroon & Sons, well known as brokers for the last thirty years, who were mentioned on Saturday as having failed, have been helped over their difficulties.

within the last few weeks. The heaviest disaster was the downfall of the Australian Joint Stock Bank, on April 20, with liabilities of £12,000,000, its deposits aggregating £11,000,000, on April 30, came the suspension of the National Bank of Australia, the liabilities of which in the Colonies alone were £7,500,000. The suspension of the Bank of Victoria (limited) was announced on May 9, Its liabilities were about £2,500,000, its subscribed capital was £1,200,000, and its deposits, according to the balance-sincet of list December, amounted to more than £7,000,000. Perhaps the chief of the minor failures was that of the Colonial Bank of Australia, on May 5. Each of the institutions named had many branches throughout the Colonies, as well as offices in London. In almost every case the suspension was due to heavy withdrawals of deposits.

was only a small crowd waiting and no excit-ment. The flurry seemed to be completely subdued. Cashier

greater than the withdrawals.

The affairs of the suspended Lappen companies are in statu quo. An effort is being made by creditors to reorganize the business into a stock company.

signed to-day. The Molson Bank is the principal local creditor, the amount of paper held by it being

Boston, May 15.-R. and J. Glichrist & Co., dey goods, have assigned to Henry Norwell, of Shepard, Norwell & Co., and Toomes J. Lene, the latter the bookkeeper of the failed firm. Stock will be taken immediately, when an exhibit of liabilities and assets will be made.

NEOPEN THE COLUMBIA NATIONAL.

o, May 15.—At a meeting of the Board of of the Columbia National Bank to-day, it is thought resolved to resume business at an open continuously resolved to resume continuously resolved resolved r

DISCIPLINED FOR SLOWNESS IN OBEYING ORDERS.

TAKE COMMAND OF THE CRUISER.

Washington, May 15. The failure of Captain Hig-ginson promptly to sail with the Atlanta for Nicara-Tuesday last has been followed by the summary effect of this action of the Navy Department is a official censure of Captain Higginson's want of zeal fullest obedience were expected. The pres nee of a Ship at Greytown to protect American interests was session before the postoffice could be made suburgently demanded. The Atlanta was known to be available for the service and orders were sent to the vessel to sail without delay. Captain Higg nson s' ou have lost no time in executing the orders, and should have salled immediately after coaling. In emergencies of this kind custom and regulation make it obligatory upon an officer to carry out his directions doing all in his power to make effective the wisher

tory tactics to prevent the Atlanta's departure The Alliance on the Pacific Coast, although under ence was required at Corinto. The Atlanta took three days and seven hours in which to make ready for his relief, and placing him on waiting orders. The circumstances which led up to Captain Higginson'

miral Gherardi saying: "Send Atlanta to Greytown immediately to protect American interests. There is now a revolution in Nicaragua."

The Admiral replied that the Atlanta needed coal On the morning of the 10th the following telegram was sent to the Commandant of the New-York Nav same time to have the Atlanta sail as soon as coaled. About 8:30 the same night Admiral Gherardi tele graphed to the Department: "Tubes for the Atlanta's boilers needed immediately." On the morning of the 11th the Department sent the Admiral the following

Engineer-in-Chief states that Atlanta has eight boilers, six in perfect condition and two defective. All can be used. The ship can go around the world with two boilers. Spare tubes for boilers have no been delivered. Supply anything needed by Atlant from ships under your command at once. Atlanta must not delay on account of tubes. Send to sea immediately."

The Department has information that the substance of this telegram was promptly communicated to Captain partment's evident wishes and determination in the matter the Atlanta's commander sent the follow ing telegram directly, instead of through Admiral Gherardi, to Engineer-in-Chief Melville:

"Please to not let Atlanta sall without putting teller tubes on Loard. We have two boilers out of action from leaky tubes."

eyes of either the secretary or the Assistant Secretary. Such a course was a further breach of discipline. This, however, is a minor matter except that it goes to show Captain Higginson's intentions in the case.

There appears to be little doubt that further serious results will follow the return of Captain Higginson to this country. In all probability a court martial will ensue, as it was understood at the Department

The delay of the Atlanta in getting under wa, after receiving her orders last week to go to Nica ragma at once caused no comment aboard the Phila delphia previous to the Atlanta's saffing. Capitali Eridgman, the fleet capitaln, in speaking of the cruiser's departure to a Tribane reporter last Wednesday safet that the Atlanta would probably not get to see until the last of the week dast week; that she had to get in provisions and coal, and that that would take time. There seemed to be no surprise at the delay expressed except by the newspaper men, who remarked the tailure of the Atlanta to depart on the day the orders were received.

## DISPLACED BY THE HE RRICK MEN.

Mulderry, voted with the Republicans against unseating Mr. Cantine, but the combined force lacked

After Mr. Cantine had served a year, half of his term, the Cleveland Democrats found out that he was ineligible for election, as he had not lived in the city a sufficient length of time. Thomas F. Mason, the new to mber, was one of the leaders of the Anti

plode a cartridge lodged in the chamber. While playing with it yesterday the boy hit the cartridge with a hammer and an explosion followed. The

Willimantic, Conn., May 15.—The cornerstone of the new Swedish Lutheran church in this city, which

Venice, No. 408 West Fifty-seventh st., 25 by 85 by 104 feet 5 inches, a five-story brownstone single apartment house to one of the suite of the Duke Veragua, a Miss Anita Hallitoni, on private terms.

of day the crew of the good bark and saw iccords.

One evening in March while the moon was shifting the
man on watch was surprised to find that the vessel was
headed for a big wall of ice. When the moon hal gone
to rest and the sun arose from the waters, twenty-eight
leabergs were counted. Some were several miles long
and 500 feet high. At 11 a, m, on March 29 the bark
was breaked three miles from four large I elergs for ten

CIVIL SERVICE LAW DEFIED BY INDIANA SPOILSMEN.

CAPTAIN BARTLETT SENT TO GREYTOWN TO DISGRACEFUL MEANS USED TO SEIZE THE OFFICE SAID TO HAVE BEEN UPHELD BY THE ADMINISTRATION-DECEIVED

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.] Indianapolis, May 15 .- Lucius B. Swift and William Dudley Foulke, the moving spirits in the Indiana Civil Service Reform Association, have made an investigation of the disgraceful proceedings in the Terre Haute postoffice where Denham, the session before the postoffice could be made subject to the Civil Service eligible list. Swift and Foulke have made a report to the President and Postmaster-General which, for the present, they decline to give out. The last paragraph, however, is as follows:

We feel that the Civil Service law is on trial in this office. The law should be in the hands of those who respect it and who will give it an honorable and fair enforcement. In this case it is in the hands of an officer who not only does not respect it, but who is its open and avowed enemy. The opportunities for evasion and nulli-lication in the hands of such a man are too well known to need statement here.

Mr. Swift to-day made the following statement: There is no question but that a conspiracy was formed weeks ago by a gang of political buccaneers, who claim to be Democrats, to get possession of Captain Higginson was rigorously exhibited to-day. the Terre Haute postoffice and fill it up with their own men and cheat the Civil Service law. John this conspiracy. Money was offered to Postmaster Greiner if he would resign, and he was at the same time given to understand that if he refused sensational charges would be made against him.

Hr v as fast as they could, the Civil Service ex-an tion was likely to overtake them before had no foundation and which there was no attempt to prove, were made against the local examining board and a week was gained by securing a postponement of the examination. In this, Senator Voorhees was engaged. That fixed it for last Saturday, and the commission to the new postmaster did not arrive until last Friday and afterward disobeyed the order of the Department at Washington directing him to wait until Saturday night. The keys and the office were not turned over to him until Saturday night and until after the examination had been held. On Friday he caused to be delivered to every employe of the office, except three, a notice of dismissal from the service, and on Saturday morning he made an ineffectual attempt to keep them out the office by force. Although we had seen plenty of absolute dismissals in writing and signed by him, yet yesterday he told Mr. Foulke and myself that he had only dismissed two men.

"The motive of these operations was confesse on every hand. From the beginning the openly announced object of all engaged in this business ahead of the Civil Service law. This was not denied up to the last moment, and is not now. Oe Saturday night Postmaster Denham said to the registry and money-order clerks:

'I interpret this law under the old speils avetem. To the victors belong the spoils would not be treating Mr. Brophy and Mr. Mes sick (successors of these clerks) right, who have stood shoulder to shoulder with me through the last campaign, not to give them places.' Denham was chairman of his party county committee.

Yesterday afternoon in the interview with Mr. Foulke and me, he said frankly that 'they' felt that if they could get possession of the office in such a hurry. He further said that every possession of all the facts. There is no question about the people of Terre Haute. They do not approve of this Voorbees onslaught upon the Civil Service law. Once more President Cleveand will have to decide between a group of the most vicious politicians and the people. He will not be in ignorance of the facts. I was repeatedly told in Terre Haute by Denocratic citizens that if the President would strengthen himself in the estimation of the people there as he had never done before, all he has to do is to choke off this gang.

done before, all he has to do is to choke off thus gang.

"Civil Service Commissioner Johnston will have to bear his share of the responsibility for this transaction. His attitude since he has been upon the Commission has been such as to encourage this kind of assaults upon the law. He does not represent the cause of Civil Service Reform, nor even the proper administration of the merit system. He must recognize this, and if he is an honorable man, he will get off from the Commission and give place to such a Democrat as John F. Andrews."

A dispatch from Terre Haute late this afternoon

drews."

A dispatch from Terre Haute late this afternoon from Senator Voorhies to John E. Lamb, whose creature Denham is, says the Postmaster-General approves Denham's course. The Reformers are much disheartened, having supported Cleveland

## THE MISSISSIPPI STILL RISING.

the city are being overflowed, and the inhabitants are beginning to feel anxious. The river continues

Arkansas City, Ark., May 15.—The gauge reads 40.4 feet, a rise of 1-10 in the last four hours. The last twenty-four hours. There is every indication of the flood being as high as it was last year. The levees in this region are getting weaker. Many persons will be left destitute, as there have been no

Virginia, Ill., May 19.-Fully 55 per cent of the wheat in Cass County is ruined, owing to the over-flow from the Illinois and Sangamon Rivers. The corn crop will be reduced one-half as a result of the continued wet weather. The bottom lands are completely inundated, but the waters are beginning

### SOUTH CAROLINA BONDS VALID. Columbia, S. C., May 15.-The Supreme Court ren

dered a decision to-day sustaining the validity of the State bonds recently issued. The question raised was that the new issue had not been voted upon by the people.

John Roerhl. The Governor's reprieve of Flizhum lasts until May 29, at which time he will probably be executed. Fitzhum will be the first Buffalo mur-derer to die since Kemmler.

# Albany, May 13 .- Governor Flower to-day appointed Frederick W. Noyes, a Democrat, of Dansville, to be District-Attorney of Livingston County, in the place of L. O. Reed, a Republican, who recently died.

Chicago, May 15.—Mrs. J. E. Cough, wife of the well-known Baptist missionary, met a frightful death to-day. She was killed by a folding bed, which closed apon her and crushed her while her daughter stood by powerless to prevent.

### PRICE THREE CENTS. THE GEARY LAW UPHELD.

MAJORITY OF THE SUPREME COURT HOLDS IT TO BE CONSTITUTIONAL

## CHIEF JUSTICE FULLER AND JUSTICES BREWEN

AND FIELD DISSENT-JUSTICE GRAY

Washington, May 15 .- The Supreme Court of the the Genry Chinese Exclusion and Registration act. and the further fact that it was the last day large array of attorneys within the bar, including Attorney-General Olney, Solicitor-General Aldrich and Senators Pugh, Dolph and Cockrell. Ex-Justice Strong and several members of the Diplomatic Corps

Justice Gray in announcing, the judgment of the court said that the power of this Nation to restrict or to prohibit the immigration of any allens into the country or to require such aliens already in the country to remove therefrom was a well-settled principle of international law and was confirmed by an unbroken line of decisions in this court. The legislative power of the Government had not transcended any of its constitutional limitations in the act under consideration. It was within its power to determine the regulations under which those allens should be permitted to remain in the United States or failing to observe these regulations they should law particularly at issue, were not inconsistent dicial departments of the Government. The mode the habens corpus and naturalization, fixing the quirements of citizenship and the like, in which the judicial branch of the Government accepted

to remain in this country should establish that right by the evidence of one credible white witness, tice Gray said that it was within the power of the Legislature to determine the character of evidence that might be received in a case at law and what force should be given to the testimony so offered.

Not discussing the wisdom nor the justice of the act
in question, which was beyond the province of the judicial branch of the Government, it remained only to say that the judgment of the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York in refusing to grant writs of habeas corpus to the several petitioners was affirmed.

Justice Gray said that the question presented was the constitutionality and effect of the sixth section of the act of May 6, 1-92, entitled "An Act to Prohibit the Coming of Chinese Persons into the United States." After continuing in force the former exclusion laws and providing modes for trial, convictions, removals, etc., of the Chinese persons not lawfully entitled to be in the United States under these laws, it proceeds to deal with the question of Chinese laborers within the United States. The Justice sketched the provisions of the law rapidly, and then proceeded to say that the principles of public law in-volved had already been the subject of two recent decisions in the Supreme Court of the United States, It was perfectly well settled; it was one of the fundamental principles of the law of nations that every independent nation had the inherent right to keep allens out of its tersitory and to order them welfare demanded. That power exists in time of war, and equally so in time of peace, and has always

been recognized as belonging to independent nation.

The United States—all the great Powers—have power to make war, to make peace, to pass acts of naturalization, to pass all necessary and proper laws, to carry out the powers reposed in Congress. On the political department of the Government devolved the care of international relations.

It had been settled in two cases that the power of aid of the judiciary might be invoked. It was no new thing if public law for matters to be executive and political in the first instance and then to take judicial force as the political department might that he was opposed to the Civil Service law and wanted to avoid the effect of it. This is a fine specimen of an officer to have charge of the treaties with China provided originally for very free treaties with China provided originally for very free execution of the Civil Service law. He is the plant tool of Voorhees and Lamb, and absolutely under their control and directions. In the course of these operations the law and the regulations have been shamelessly cheated, swindled and violated. The Administration will soon be in possession of all the facts. There is no question of the control of this matter, and the subsequent treaties more distinctly recognized, as contemplated by the contracting parties, the power to regulate the entrance of Chinese into this country, lift Congress makes a law inconsistent with a treaty and to take such action as it may deem for its own interest, but the duty of the courts of the United

> upon executive officers in making deportations. He said that so far as an investigation is made it will be a judicial investigation. The statutes provided that the Chinaman shall be deported unless he shall clearly establish certain facts to the satisfaction of the judge. The Legislature had a right to prescribe what evidence shall be demanded before its judicial tribunals. It was within its power to provide that those aliens who have been a year within the United states without getting out a certificate should be deported. It had a right to define what witnesses should be fieard; a right to protect the courts against the testimony of persons who had no regard for the sanctity of an oath

sanctity of an eath.

The Justice said that he would not touch upon the wisdom of the policy, even the justice of the act. Those questions were for the political, the executive and legislative departments of the Government, if the act were within their constitutional powers, and it would be out of place for the courts to interfere, what Congress had done had not been to provide for any definition of crime in the act, nor to provide any punishment. It provides that the persons in question should be sent out of the country to the place whence they came: It provided, not for the adjudication of Burlington, Iowa, May 15.—The Mississippi River at this place now stands at the highest point of the season. The lowlands across the river and above the city are being overflowed, and the least the public welfare. It must be remembered that the presence Congress considers inconsistent with the public welfare. It must be remembered that the Chinese cannot be naturalized. Doubtless they are entitled to the security and safeguard guaranteed by the Constitution and laws in such measure as they provide, but there was nothing in the Constitution or laws which impugned the power of Congress to compel them to leave the country. Justice Gray added that it had been impossible in the brief time elapsing since the hearing of the argument upon the petitions to prepare in writing the opinion of the court, which would be filed as soon as possible.

At the close of Justice Gray's opinion, Justice

At the close of Justice Gray's opinion, Justice Brewer announced that he felt compelled to dissent from the view of the majority of the court. He from the view of the majority of the control read his views at some length, declaring in substance that the act of 1892 was unconstitutional, and that if it were upheld there was no guarantee that similar treatment might not be accorded to other classes of

Justice Field delivered the principal dissenting opinion. Although the Court in private conference voted to keep the opinions of the judges secret until they had been completed, Judge Field subsequently said he could see no reason why the opinion should not be made public with the understanding that it would be modified in several immaterial respects. After full consultation and after quoting from the

clusion cases, he said:

I had the honor to be the organ of the Court in announcing this opinion and judgment. I still adhere to the view there expressed in all particulars, but between legislation for the exclusion of Chinese-that is, to prevent them from entering the country-and legislation for the deportation of those who had equired a residence in the country under a treaty with Chine there is a wide and easyntial difference. The power of the Government to exclude foreigners from this country and prevent them from entering it whenever the public interests in its judgment require such exclusion has been repeatedly asserted by the legislative and executive departments of our Government, and never denied, but deportation from the country of persons lawfully domiciled therein by permission of the Government, and engaged in the ordinary pursuits of life, has never been asserted by the legislative or executive departments of the Government since its foundation, except for crime or as an act of war in view of axisting or enticipated hostilities, unless the Alice